The Public in Environmental Public Health Tracking



Our Mission: To protect and improve the health and environment of all Kansans.



Presentation Overview

- Environmental Health: A working definition.
- The environmental health challenge
 - How it all started
- Contribution of the Kansas EPHT program to environmental health in general
 - What we do
 - What it means for you
 - Resources



What is environmental health?

The discipline that focuses on the interrelationships between people and their environment, promotes human health and well being, and fosters a safe and healthful environment.

But why environmental **PUBLIC** health?



The Role of the Environment in Public Health

- Globally, each year, 12.6 million of deaths (23%) are attributed to the environmental conditions
- The most vulnerable segments of the population are most at risk
 - the elderly, the very young, and the poor
- Preventing the occurrence of environmental health hazards in or removing them from the environment makes it easier for communities to protect the health of their members

How does it impact the public?

- Environmental conditions may
 - affect large number of people
 - constitute a source of chronic exposure to toxic substances
 - occur suddenly
 - make people feel powerless and they typically turn to public authorities for protection
 - affect people physically as well as mentally
 - May cause economic

What Started the Environmental Public Health Tracking Network?

The Pew Environmental Health Commission at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health found that the current public health system in the United States lacks the basic information that could document possible links between environmental hazards and chronic disease.

In response to this gap, the commission proposed and developed a conceptual framework for an environmental health tracking network.

America's Environmental Health Gap: Why the Country Needs a Nationwide Health Tracking Network



The Center for Environmental Health Tracking

http://www.jhsph.edu/research/centers-and-institutes/centerfor-excellence-in-environmental-healthtracking/tracking_history.html

America's Environmental Health Gap: Why the Country Needs a Nationwide Health Tracking Network

The report was written in September 2000 and sponsored by the Pew Environmental Health Commission at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health. It went into great detail to provide technical recommendations, background, infrastructure, conclusions, and future directions for the development of a nationwide environmental health tracking network.

This report was instrumental in the development of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network.



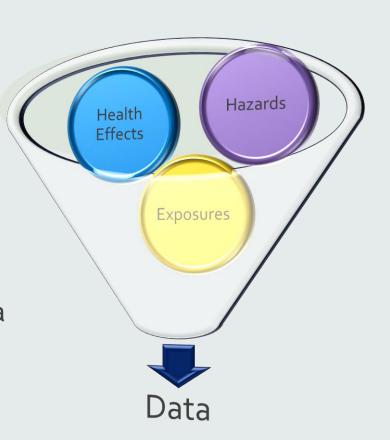
The Center for Environmental Health Tracking

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What is environmental public health tracking?

Environmental Public Health Tracking is the ongoing collection, integration, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination of data on environmental hazards, exposures to those hazards, and health effects that may be related to the exposures. The goal of tracking is to provide information that can be used to plan, apply, and evaluate actions to prevent and control environmentally related diseases.

Environmental public health tracking utilizes different types of data to examine information about the interaction between the environment and human health. The Tracking network contains data on some environmental hazards and exposures, health effects, and other relevant data.



Health Effect Tracking

Health information data is collected for surveillance of many different health conditions. In order to conduct environmental public health tracking, health data must be evaluated in the context of other data such as hazard data and exposure data.

Health data alone will only provide a portion of the necessary information about how an illness may be related to an environmental hazard or exposure. Connecting a health effect with an environmental problem is difficult considering all of the many ways that individuals interact with their environment. But compiling and tracking data over periods of time help us to build our knowledge and is a way to share information with partners, academia, the public, and you.



Environmental Hazard and Exposure Tracking

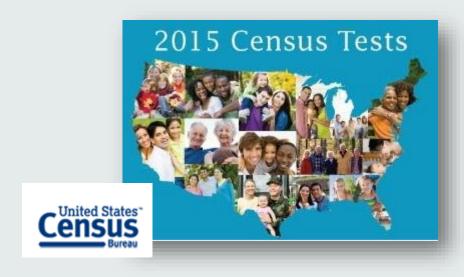
An environmental health hazard is a substance that has the ability to cause an adverse health event. This includes physical, chemical, and biological factors that are external to a person. The presence of a hazard doesn't necessarily mean that health problems will occur, but it may cause a disease or other adverse health effect. An example of an environmental health hazard is lead paint in a home.

Exposure is contact with a contaminant or harmful substance. Exposure data can indicate the levels of chemicals in a person. The level of contaminant alone does not indicate that the contaminant caused their disease. An example of an exposure data is the blood lead level in a person.



What other data do we use in environmental public health tracking?

Other data sources are also important to assemble additional information that factors into environmental health. Data about the population enhances the exploration of potential influences and risk factors for disease and other health outcomes. An example is census data which can provide information about a population's income, race, occupation, age of housing, and other demographic information.



http://www.census.gov/2015censustests

The National Environmental Public Health Network

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) supports the National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network. The National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network is a system of integrated health, exposure, and hazard information and data from a variety of national, state, and city sources.

The CDC provides grant funding to health departments in 25 states and one city to build and implement local tracking networks. The tracking networks data systems feed into the national environmental public health tracking network.

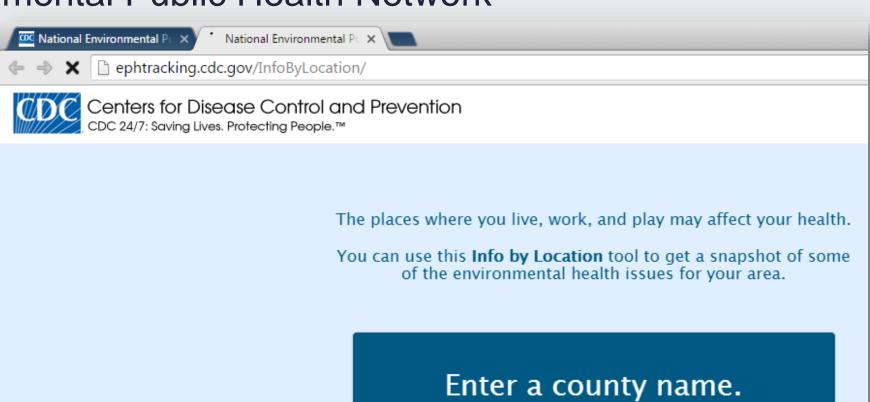
The National Environmental Public Health Network



CDC EPHTN Website

http://ephtracking.cdc.gov

The National Environmental Public Health Network



Info by Location Tool



The Kansas Environmental Public Health Network



KS EPHTN Website

https://keap.kdhe.state.ks.us/Ephtm/

Why a national AND a local Public Health Tracking Network?

- National Network
 - The world is interconnected
 - No need to reinvent the wheel
 - The power in numbers
- Local Network
 - All public health is local
 - Keep the focus on public health actions
 - The public is an integral part of PUBLIC Health Tracking

What are we tracking?

Health Effects

Acute Myocardial Infarction

Asthma

Birth Defects

Cancer

Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

Blood Lead Poisoning

Community Health

Hospitalizations

Occupational Health

Vital Statistics/Reproductive Health

Environmental Hazards & Exposures

Air Quality

Blue-Green Algae

Drinking Water Quality

Pesticide exposures

Radon

Weather & Public Health



Tracking and Personal Information

All laws and policies that protect the privacy of health records and other personal information are followed by the tracking program at the state and federal level. Data that could be used to identify and individual are not shared with the CDC.

Health data is not used for anything other than the specific public health reason that it was shared for within the agreement signed by the data owners. And only those that have been authorized are able to access the data. Information and data is used to inform public health and yet protect private details about an individuals health.



Epidemiology and EPHT

- Air quality
 - Annual average cancer risk estimates per million for benzene 2005 (KS: 5.1 CO: 11.6)
- Asthma
 - Age-adjusted rate of hospitalization for asthma per 10,000 population 2013 (KS: 6.9 MO: 10.7)
- Birth defects
 - Prevalence of Trisomy 21 per 10,000 live births to mothers less than 35 years of age at delivery for the 2008-2012 period (KS: 4.6 – UT: 7.4)
- Cancer
 - Age-adjusted incidence rate of lung cancer per 100,000 population 2012 (KS: 56.5 US: 60.3)
- Childhood blood lead
 - Percent of children born in the same year and tested before age 3 with blood lead levels of 10 μg/dL or greater (KS: 0.58 – OK: 0.14)

Surveillance activities

- Chronic disease surveillance
 - Asthma, Cancer
- Infectious disease surveillance
 - Vector borne diseases
 - Foodborne diseases
- Syndromic surveillance
 - Extreme weather-related ED visits
- Disaster epidemiology

Who is part of the surveillance network?

All jurisdictions

The Public in Environmental Public Health Tracking

- Current initiatives
 - Extreme weather shelter project
 - Extreme heat toolkit
 - Blue-green algae surveillance

What the Data means and how to use it

- Data needs for
 - Local health departments
 - Local emergency preparedness departments
 - Universities
 - Schools
 - Municipalities
 - Residents
 - Others

Resources

Contacts

- http://ephtracking.cdc.gov/showHome.action
- http://kic.kdheks.gov/
- https://keap.kdhe.state.ks.us/Ephtm/
- http://www.kdheks.gov/health/index.html

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Questions?



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